THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN.

National Republican Nominations:

For President,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.

For Vice-President,
LEVI P. MORTON,
Of New York.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1888.

Free Whiskey.

In his letter of acceptance, President Cleveland says: "Our people ask relief from the undue and unnecessary burden of tariff taxation now resting upon them. They are offered free tobacco and free whiskey." The Democratic newspapers and speakers echo the same cry: "The Republican party is for free whiskey."

It is worth while to examine this accusation. Upon the face of it it looks suspicious. The Democratic party in its platform of 1880 demanded the abolition of war taxes—that is the internal revenue taxes; the taxes upon whiskey and tobacco. Moreover the same Democratic party has for years opposed the passage of high license laws and laws for the prohibition of the liquor traffic. In Ohio the Democratic party opposed the enactment of the "Scott Liquor Law," a high license measure. They procured its defeat through a partisan decision of a Democratic Supreme Court. The same party opposed the enactment of the present Dow Law, an excellent high license measure. In New York State, the Vedder Tax Law and the Crosby High License Law were opposed by Democratic votes, and defeated by the vetoes of Governor Hill. In New Jersey the High License Local Option bill now in force was opposed by an almost solid Democratic vote and by the veto of Governor Green.

Upon the other hand, the Republican party is responsible for prohibitory laws in Iowa, Kansas, and Maine; and for high license laws in Minnesota, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and other States. For these reasons the cry of "free whiskey" by the Democrats seems like the cry of "stop theif" designed to divert attention from its own dishonest purposes.

In another part of his letter of acceptance, Mr. Clevelaad says: "They (the Republicans) propose in their platform to thus support the interests of our country by removing the internal tax from tobacco and from spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes." And again, "We (the Democratic party) propose, therefore, to stimulate our domestic industrial enterprises by freeing from duty the imported raw materials, which by the employment of labor are used in our home manufactures; thus extending the markets for their sale and permitting an increased and steady production with the allowance of abundant profits." Just so; free raw materials will make the productions of our factories cheaper than before. But are not "spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes" raw materials? And is it not worth while to reduce the cost of medicines to the working people, especially as there is no necessity for the protection of workingmen engaged in the manufacture of spirits?

But the Republican party does not propose "free whiskey." Benjamin Harrison in his letter of acceptance, says: We are not likely to be called upon, I think, to make a present choice between the the surrender of our protective system, and the entire repeal of the internal revenue system." The Republican party recognizes no great danger to the country from the present surplus. Its existence is due entirely to the deliberate purpose of the present Administration. With a debt outstanding of more than one thousand millions of dollars, the surplus can at any time be dissipated by the purchase of bonds. While Democrats desire only a reduction of the duties upon imports in the direction of free trade, the Republicans demand a general scaling down of both custom duties and internal revenue taxes, so arranged as most effectually to protect home industries. Such reductions have already been made by the Republican party in the past, and will be made again if the power is placed in their hands.

For the party which has already advised the abolition of war taxes, which has always opposed the passage of high license and prohibitory laws, to raise the cry of "free whiskey" be cause it is proposed to relieve from taxes "spirits used in the arts" is an instance of insincerity and hypocrisy calculated to arouse suspicion against all their designs. If given full power would they abolish the tax upon imports, and increase the taxes upon whiskey and tobacco?

The internal revenue tax was entirely a war measure. The tax upon tobacco is collected very largely from the workingman. It has been reduced several times already and can well bear further reduction as the circumstances of the general government permit.

"Spirits used in the arts" can also bear part of the general reduction required, while spirits used in the making of drunkards can bear greater burdens for the benefit of local communities.

John S. Gibson, editor of the Dover *Iron Era*, and one of the most eloquent expounders of the tariff engaged by the State Republican Committee will address the Republican meeting at Library Hall next Tuesday evening. A number of Bloomfielders have heard him and at their special request the Executive Committee have secured him for the meeting next Tuesday night. He comes from the centre of one of our most important manufacturing districts and he speaks whereof he knows. Let those who would have the facts attend.

A Prohbitionist's Return.

WE WOULD RATHER HELP THE REPUBLICAN PARTY THAN THE DEMOCRACY.

The following letter was written by a former Prohibitionist leader of New Jersey to a brother of Senator Spooner of Wisconsin:

R. C. Spooner, Esq., Chairman of the Dane County Rebublican Committee, Madison, Wis.:

DEAR SIR. It gives me pleasure to comply with your request, because I am always ready to give a reason for the faith that is in me, and because I have taken my stand in this matter on conviction—conviction that has been forced upon me by the rapid procession of events, the logic of which I could neither misunderstand nor avoid, and because since I first announced my intention of supporting the Republican nominees I have been assailed by my late colleagues, both public prints and in private letters, and my motives have been either grossly misunderstood or willfully misrepresented.

When I joined the Prohibition party 5 years ago its avowed object was to compel the Republican party, through "the discipline of defeat" to suitably recognize the temperance element of that party. This object, as recent legislation in many Republican States will show, has been attained. That I did some effective work for the Prohibition party not one of their leaders can deny, but now the avowed object of the Prohibition party is to destroy the Republican party, an object with which I cannot sympathize. Having been a temperance man for more than sixteen years I cannot conscientiously vote for the overthrow of the only party that has given, and that will give, us genuine temperance legislation.

Sophistry cannot cover over and conceal from views the gross insincerity of these pseudo Prohibitionists. And again, when a Republican Legislature in the same State had enacted a strong temperance measure (the High License law) the revolting sight was presented—a sight at which angels might weep— of the apostles of prohibition working hand in hand with members of the Liquor Dealers, Association to induce the Executive to veto the bill. In the State of New Jersey the High License Local Option law would never have been passed could the Prohibition leaders have prevented it. I might enumerate other like instances, but it would be unnecessary, for it is well known that these same Prohibition leaders have consistently opposed all temperance legislation in all parts of the country.

I further impeach these same party leaders for insincerity on the ground of their animosity to the Republican party, while they give aid and comfort to the Democratic party—a party which is recognized as the champion, and at the same time the ever pialnt and servile tool of the rum power. I therefore refuse to place confidence in the sincerity of the political Prohibition party, for the same reason that I would refuse to place confidence in the pious profession of a minister of the gospel who would essay to promote the success of his church by entering into close league witn the prince of the powers of the air. To my knowledge many temperance organizations that were doing good work were all but killed because of unwise advice received and accepted from leaders of the political Prohibition party.

I will close by simply adding that the above are the honest convictions of one who has looked upon this question from the inside, and who longs for earnest, practical and effective temperance work. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM P. CROOKS.

Jersey City, Aug. 21.

The Library Hall Meeting.

The Republican Mass Meeting in Library hall last Friday night, was a decided success notwithstanding the disappointment in regard to the speaker. The audience was a very large one, and eminently respectable and intelligent. A large number of ladies were present and showed attentive interest to all that was said. The Glee Club sang a number of campaign songs which met with enthusiastic encores. The platform which was appropriately decorated with flags, was occupied by the members of the Glee Club, several prominent citizens and the speaker. Mr. Thomas McGowan presided, and opened the meeting with a brief reference to the disappointment felt in not having Governor Fairchild of Wisconsin present to address them; he then introduced Judge Daniel P. Baldwin, of Indianapolis, whom he said would overcome the dissappointment caused by Gov. Fairchild's absence. Judge Baldwin ably fulfilled all anticipations and delivered an address of two hours duration, which was listened to with deep interest and close attention. He divided his address under two heads, Principles and Men. By far the larger portion of the time was devoted to the former, which practically amounted to an exhaustive discussion of the tariff. The members of the Bloomfield Republican Club have good cause to feel highly gratified over the success of the meeting. Another equally successful demonstration may be looked for next Tuesday night, on which occasion Editor Gibson will speak.

—Mr. Thomas Oakes is having Orchard street extended through his property from Bayliss avenue to Belleville avenue. This will make a direct road between Belleville and Montgomery avenues. The dirt excavated from Orchard street is being used to fill up lots on the north side of Belleville avenue.

"TELL THE TRUTH."

Facts About Wool Here Related for the Farmers.

So far, the main effort of Mr. Brice's "campaign of intellect" seems to have been directed toward the work of confusing and deceiving the readers of Democratic papers on the all important tariff question.

A great many intelligent persons who fancied they were being honestly dealt with were surprised to find the following editorial in The New York World:

"All the wool used in this country is grown here. The quantity imported is insignificant and growing smaller yearly. But we only grow about one-third the wool we can use, and only about one-third the amount required by 1,990 wool n mills, employing 86,000 hands. The result is that we have to import foreign manufactured woolen goods, in which there is more foreign raw wool than we now make."

Many who have read this editorial write to the editor of The Tribune to ask if the remarkable statements made by the World writer were true, and this is the answer they received: There is not a single statement in this quotation which is not an error. The World and other Democratic journals sometimes wonder, or profess to wonder, why The Tribune does not devote itself to combating their ignorant misstatements about the tariff. The reason is obvious; we cannot often spare the time and space to correct statements so palpably untrue that their untruth is seen by all readers intelligent enough to understand a newspaper. The brief extract from The World in each and every item is proved false by official documents as follows:

1. "All the wool used in this country is grown here." The treasury report of imports and exports for the year ending 1888, treasury document 1,130, page 61, states that the imports of raw wool for the year just ended were 113,058,753 pounds.

2. "The quantity imported is insignificant." The special report of the bureau of statistics on wool, page 16, and the reports of the agricultural bureau monthly for 1888, show that the production of wool was 265,000,000 pounds during the last year, 285,000,000 pounds in 1886, and larger in 1885 and 1884, so that the imports of raw wool were 30 per cent. of the entire consumption this year, and nearly 30 per cent. in 1886.

3. "Growing smaller, yearly." The wool report just quoted, page 16, shows that the proportion of imports, which is 30 per cent. this year, was 29.1 per cent. in 1886, 29.9 per cent. in 1885, and 18.7 in 1884, so that it is growing larger rapidly, and it has not been as large as it is now in any other year since 1872.

4. "We only grow one-third the wool we can use." Official documents already cited prove that we grow nearly two-thirds, and before the reduction of duties in 1883 did grow about four-fifths.

5. "Only 1,990 woolen mills" suppresses all worsted mills, wool hat mills, hosiery, knit goods, carpet, felt goods, and mixed textile establishments. Even then the statement is true only as to the number eight years ago.

6. "We have to import foreign manufactured woolen goods in which there is more foreign raw wool than we now make." The official report of the treasury department on commerce and navigation for 1886, pages 688 to 693, shows that the quantity cannot be more than about half the imports of raw wool, and therefore not more than about a sixth of all wool consumed.

When a newspaper manages to pack into eight editorial lines six distinct statements, every one of which is proved false by official documents, and known to be false by every reasonably informed citizen in or out of the wool trade, what reason has that paper to expect serious notice of its statements in any discussion? The truth about the wool business in a nutshell is this: This country increased its production of wool under the tariff of 1867 from about 60,000,000 to over 300,000,000 pounds, that is more rapidly than any other important nation has ever increased in that product. It reduced the proportion of foreign wool used in manufacture from nearly 45 per cent. to less than 19 per cent. Then a reduction of duties, made by Democratic votes in 1883, caused a decrease of 10,000,000 pounds in the product and an increase of 43,000,000 in the imports.

THINK BEFORE YOU VOTE.

Some of the Things Free Trade Would Do for America.

Plunder the poor.
Enlarge poor farms.
Multiply tenement houses.
Shrivel the public revenue.
Drain the country of money.
Drive labor largely to the land.
Lower the standard of comfort.
Scale down all salaries and profits.
Revive here the British colonial system.
Inundate this country with foreign goods.
Turn the balance of trade against us.
Destroy our capacity for cheap production.
Universally reduce the value of farming land.
Unsettle all forms of mercantile business.
Instantly cause a paralysis in iron manufacture.
Increase farm products and diminish the market.
Strike the skilled laborer first and most severely.
Destroy the possibility of diversified employment.
Paralyze the arm of the worker and empty his pocket.
Add greatly to the wealth of the rich and make the poor poorer.
Leave skilled labor the alternative of idleness or English wages.
Close up thousands of mills, factories, furnaces and workshops.
Empty the building associations of their tens of millions of dollars.
Throw the south back to the one general industry of cotton raising.
Rifle our pockets to swell the incomes of greedy foreign corporations.
Take from the home of the artisan the comforts and necessities of life.
Free trade will do all these things.
DEMOCRACY MEANS FREE TRADE.

THE CORRUPTION FUND.

Raised to Influence Voters in Cleveland's Behalf.

The Democratic campaign fund continues to grow in a significant way that bears no promise of an honest election.

The list now stands:

Roswell P. Flower	$25,000
Dr. Norvin Green, president Jay Gould's telegraph company	10,000
Grover Cleveland	10,000
Calvin Brice	250,000
W. L. Scott, the "coal baron"	250,000
Secretary Whitney and the Standard Oil company	250,000
Postmaster General Dickinson	10,000
J. F. Jones	50,000
Jay Gould	Blank check
Secretary Endicott	1,000
Expected from Federal officeholders under pressure	1,000,000
Total to date	$1,856,000

The understanding is that there are other subscriptions promised which will swell the amount to two and a half million dollars, which will be the most prodigious campaign fund ever raised in this or any other country.

Five hundred thousand dollars will pay the legitimate expenses of the campaign.

What do the Democrats expect to do with the remaining two million?

Be Honest, Mr. Mills.

We observe with surprise that that most unadulterated, avowed, and aggressive of free traders, the Hon. Roger Q. Mills, still includes in his list of appeals for ratification the argument that the Mills bill is not a free trade measure, because it reduces the average of duties by about 5 per cent. only.

In a certain sense, this regularly reiterated argument is true. The bill which leaves an average of 40 per cent. duties is no more a free trade measure than the reading of a death warrant is the hanging, which is to come later.

This Mills bill was got through the house of representatives by means of arguments for free trade and unwilling compromises with protectionist Democrats. The policy of Mr. Mills, applied to the peculiar financial situation in which this country stands, will not bring free trade today, but it will bring it substantially within twenty years.

Brother Mills has won the repute of a spotless knight. When he faces his friends now he should do so with his visor up. As we have unfortunately been called upon to say before, let the free traders carry the country, but not cheat it.—New York Sun (Dem.)

$21.000 FOR CHARITIES.

The charitably-inclined readers of this paper will be much interested in the following.

"ANNOUNCEMENT.

"We have decided to distribute among the charitable institutions within a circuit of twenty-five miles from New York City Hall the sum of *Twenty-One Thousand Dollars*, pro rata, as per the number of our "German Laundry Soap" Wrappers held by each institution on the First day of November, 1888. Committee to distribute this donation to be selected by institutions holding ten thousand or more Wrappers."

This takes in Bloomfield, it being within 25 miles of New York.

CAUTION.

Many charitably-disposed persons were DECEIVED last year by IMITATIONS of our German Laundry Soap, and therefore such wrappers were not counted.

Ask for CHAS. S.

HIGGINS' GERMAN LAUNDRY SOAP

and see that each WRAPPER is BLUE and bears on its face the TRADE-MARK of a COLORED WOMAN AT THE WASH-TUB.

Each wrapper is printed in both English and German.

The New York Dailies of the week ending Oct. 20, 1887, published a list of 113 Charities in New York and Brooklyn, among whom $4,000, donated by Chas. S. Higgins & Son, were distributed by committees of leading citizens.

The system of awards was based upon the number of wrappers of Higgins' German Laundry Soap turned in to the committee by each institution, they having secured from their friends all of such wrappers they could, during the year ending Sept. 6, 1887.

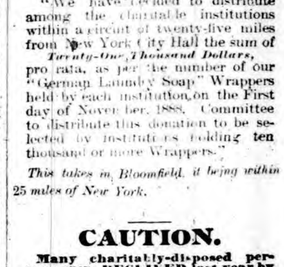
Among the larger beneficiaries, are:

N. Y. City: German Hospital, $3,086.89; St. John's Guild, $2,040.96; Foundling Asylum of Sisters of Charity, $2,308.37; Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary for Protection of Immigrants, $1,818.25; Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, $1,374.54; and so on down, 55 in all in N. Y. City participating.

In Brooklyn: St. Francis Monastery, $2,143.10; St. Peter's Hospital, $1,393.02; Little Sisters of the Poor, $1,179; St. John's Home, $1,056.53; and so on among 58 institutions.

Chas. S. Higgins & Son,
CLINTON AND PARK AVES., BROOKLYN.

JOS. B. HARVEY,
BLOOMFIELD AVENUE.
SOLE AGENCY FOR



Actual Cost Less than $1.25 per Gallon.
Highest Grade of Excellence.
Sold Under Guarantee.
Any Building Not Satisfactorily Painted, will be Re-Painted Free of Cost.
Sales Over 42,000,000 Lbs.

Catholic Union Hall,
BLOOMFIELD,
One Night Only.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3d.
PECK & FURSMAN'S
Magnificent Spectacular
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN
COMPANY!
26 STERLING DRAMATIC ARTISTS 26
Headed by the greatest TOPSY ever on the American stage,
Miss Kate Pardington,
Celebrated the world over as inimitable specialty artiste, making 2 FAMOUS FUNNY TOPSYS with Characteristic Songs, Banjo Solos and Dances.
2 Comical Eccentric Lawyers 2
MARKS, Sr. and Marks, Jr., who are afraid of nothing, but are always scared.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE STREET PARADE! Given daily by the two uniformed Brass Bands (White and Colored) the Jubilee Singers, Eva and her Pet Pony, MARKS and his Donkey and the Savage Bloodhounds.
WE HAVE THEM ALL! COUNT THEM!

Montclair Boys' School.
McVICAR & DOW, Proprietors.
A Day and Boarding School for Boys.
FALL TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 18.
A Full Course of Study, beginning with the Primary Department and preparing for College or Business. Special arrangements have been made for the conveyance of pupils from the Station to the School. Early application for admission is advisable. For Catalogue and information address or call on
J. G. McVICAR,
PRINCIPAL.
Residence Union St., near Fullerton Av

BLANKETS!
Blankets, Extra Fine Blankets.
Frazee Connet & Co.,
657 and 659 Broad Street,
Central Dry Goods Store.
OUR SPECIAL
September Blanket Sale
IS NOW IN PROGRESS,
and the lines we offer are proving highly popular. The grades are from low-priced to finest grades of California and Minnesota manufacture.
Also we open for early trade, a full and attractive line of
MERRITT'S ALL-WOOL
Striped Skirtings, Plain Skirtings,
AND FANCY SKIRTS.
They are all wool, ready shrunk, and the best goods of their kind in the U. S.

BOYS' CLOTHING!
For School Wear.
THE BEST VALUE IN NEW JERSEY
1-piece Kilt Suits in 2 lots
At 1.98 for suits formerly sold at 2.48 to 3.98.
At 2.48 for suits formerly sold at 4.48 and 4.98.
2-piece Kilt Suits
At 2.98, reduced from 3.48 and 3.98.
At 3.48, reduced from 4.48.
At 4.48, reduced from 4.98 and 5.48.
Boys' 2-piece Sailor Kilts
At 3.48, reduced from 4.48 and 4.98.
SCHOOL PANTS.
See The Bee Hive Value at 49c—worth 65c.
See The Bee Hive Value at 62c—worth 75c.
See The Bee Hive Value at 79c—worth $1.00.
See The Bee Hive Value at 98c—worth $1.50.
Better Qualities in profusion.
BOYS' KNEE PANT SUITS.
We have purchased one lot of 200 Boys Fine Suits from one of the best makers in the land. They consist of fine imported Cassimere, Cheviot, Corkscrews and Tweed. They are neat, desirable and strong. Just the thing for school rough and tumble.
These are the Prices:

1st Lot	$2.48	Regular Worth $3.48
2d Lot	2.98	Regular Worth 3.98.
3d Lot	3.98	Regular Worth 5.00.
4th Lot	4.48	Regular Worth 5.98.
5th Lot	4.98	Regular Worth 6.98.

They are excellent Fall styles, of super or quality, and at the prices will interest every parent to attend, as such great values cannot possibly be obtained later in the season.
SPECIAL VALUES in every line of Goods for Boys' and Girls' School Wear.
We are opening New Fall Styles daily in every department throughout our house.
Monday, Sept. 3d, Labor Day, we will close at 12 noon.
Thursday, Sept. 6th, Jewish New Year, close all day.
Saturday, Sept. 15th, Jewish Holy Day, closed until 6 P. M.
Parcels amounting to $5.00 will be expressed free of charge to any part of New Jersey.

L. S. PLAUT & CO.,
715, 717, 719 BROAD STREET,
Newark, N. J.
Close 6 P. M., Saturday excepted.

IF YOU BUY
DRY GOODS
FROM
W. V. SNYDER & CO.
NEWARK,
AND FIND WHEN YOU REACH HOME THAT THE FOLKS ARE NOT PLEASED WITH THE SELECTION,
ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS TO MAKE THE REQUEST (WITHIN A REASONABLE TIME) AND THE GOODS WILL BE EXCHANGED.

FRED'K T. CAMP,
ARCHITECT,

Office, 60 Liberty St., N. Y.
Residence, Liberty street, Bloomfield.
Plans for all classes of edifices designed with Accuracy, Economy and Promptness. Rates reasonable.

Stevens High School.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE
Stevens Institute of Technology,
River Street, betw. 5th and 6th Streets,
Hoboken, N. J.,
Opens Sept. 12th, 1888.
Examinations for admission on the 10th and 11th of September.
Full Course of Study preparatory to Schools of Science and Colleges.
JUNIOR DEPARTMENT, $75 per annum.
SENIOR DEPARTMENT, $150 per annum.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Librarian of Stevens Institute.

BENJAMIN J. MAYO.
Diamonds,
GOLD WATCHES. GOLD CHAINS.
SILVER WATCHES.
GOLD JEWELRY. GOLD PENS
GOLD AND SILVER HEADED WALKING STICKS,
Sterling Silver Ware.
IN PLUSH VELVET CASES.
Best Silver Plated Ware.
IMPORTER OF
French Clocks, Bronzes and Opera Glasses.
No. 887 Broad Street,
Close to City Hall, Newark, N. J.

S. E. M. RICE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
White Lead,
Zinc,
Colors,
Linseed Oil,
Varnishes, Japans,
Window Glass, Etc.
Painters' Supplies.
580 Broad Street,
NEWARK, N. J.

COLEMAN Business
COLLEGE. Newark, N. J.
BOYS, MIDDLE AGED MEN AND YOUNG LADIES.
Trained for a successful start in business life at
Coleman College, 707 to 713 Broad St.
Newark, N. J.
The largest and most popular school in the country. Course of study combines theory with practice by a system of business transactions based on real values. No vacations. Rates low. Graduates assisted to situations.
The College Journal and Illustrated Catalogue mailed on application.
H. COLEMAN, Principal.

For Sale,
ON HIGHLAND AVENUE, GLEN RIDGE.
HOUSE,
CONTAINING 11 ROOMS, with all modern improvements. Size of Lot 100 feet front by 250 ft. deep, with fine fruit and shade trees. Within five minutes of Glen Ridge Depot and three minutes of station on N. Y. & Greenwood Lake R'way.
Price $7700, on easy terms.
Also—Fine Building Lots
On Highland Avenue and Benson Street, unsurpassed for locality, fine views and perfect drainage, being the most healthful and elevated land in Glen Ridge.
On easy terms for immediate improvement.
H. K. BENSON, Ex'r.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given that, by virtue of a warrant issued by the Township Committee of the Township of Bloomfield, in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey, bearing date the 16th day of August, 1888, to make the unpaid tax assessed on lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate in said township in the year 1886, the subscriber, Collector of Taxes for the said township will on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT,

at the hour of 2 P. M., at his office in Dodd's building, Glenwood avenue, in said township, sell the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate hereunder described at public vendue, for the shortest term, not exceeding thirty years, for which any person or persons will agree to take the same, and pay such taxes with the interest thereon, if on the 12th day of October, A. D. One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Eighty-six, together with all costs, fees, charges and expenses.

89	Lyons, William, one house 28 acres w s Road to Paterson,	28.40
89	Brutt, Amelia Mrs., one house n s Bloomfield, Ave., e of Biddelph,	74 58
291	DeGress, Isabella, Mrs., one house e s Forest ave., cor. Baldwin st.	116.76
395	Farrand, Chas. Mrs., 4 houses, 39 acres, s s Franklin st. and Watts ave.	247.97
401	Fields, Mrs., one lot, Old Road	3 39
484	Hazlett, Robert, one lot e s Highland ave. s of O'Connor,	2 26
3	Boyne, James, Jr., one house e of Canal st., n of O'Connor,	13.56
24	Brnett, Amelia, Mrs., one house e s Orchard s., n of Boyd,	41 18
232	Pierson, Cyrus F., one house n w corner Montgomery st. and Orchard,	31.64
3	Napier, Anderson R., one house 1½ acre s s Woodland ave., W of Chitterling,	69.07
244	Donegan, Philip, 2 houses, one n s Hill st., e of Mahar; one s s Orange st., e of Conroy	31.70
258	Eveland, Samuel, est., one house n s Linden ave., cor. Thomas	33.12
266	Eveland, Joseph H., one house n w cor. Thomas & Linden aves.	23.14
343	Graves, E. H. Mrs., one house e s Hillside ave.	65.74
309	Gorsline, Mrs., 2 lots s s Myrtle st. e of T. Smith.	9 32
446	Higgins, Peter, Jr., one lot e s Orange st., w of Finnerty	3.80
447	Huff, Chas. B., one house s s Orange st., e of McManus,	18.48
497	Jones, Wm. C., one house s s Lake st., No. 9 Brick,	20.97
520½	Kirkpatrick, Andrew, one house n s Watsessing ave., e of R. R.	34.95
741	Robinson, Ann Eliza, one house s s Lake st., No. 8 Brick,	20.97
746	Schrump, Fred W., one house w s Bloomfield ave., n of Corby,	42.94
876	Ward, Joseph, est., 2 acr s Ridgewood ave.	6.99
991	Way, James A. Mrs., one house s s Madison ave., n of Rassbach,	37.28

Payment must be made before the conclusion of the sale; otherwise the property will immediately be resold.

The whole amount of tax, interest and cost will be made known on the day of sale.

Witness my hand and seal this 29th day of September, A. D. 1888.

ALEXANDER C. MARR, Collector.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—In Chancery of New Jersey. Between Horace Goble, complainant, and Millie E. Corby, defendant. Fi fa. for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above stated writ of fieri facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale by public vendue at the Court House in Newark, on Tuesday the sixteenth day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M., all that tract or parcel of land and premises situate lying and being in the township of Bloomfield, Essex County, New Jersey.

The said premises are situate on the southwesterly side of Bloomfield avenue, opposite a tract of land conveyed by Helen A. Wilde and Edward S. Wilde, her husband, to the said Millie E. Corby by deed dated March 1st, 1884, and are bounded northeasterly by said Bloomfield avenue, southeasterly by lands now or late of the Washington Life Insurance Company (formerly of one Brower), and southerly by lands belonging to the estate of the Rev. Joseph S. Gallagher, deceased, and lands now or late of one McKenna, as the contents more or less.

Newark, N. J., September 10, 1888.

EDWIN W. HINE, Sheriff.
HENRY B. TAYLOR, Sol'r. $4 50

NEWARK, N. J., AUGUST 20, 1888.

ESTATE OF SOPHIA POWLESON, DECEASED.

Pursuant to the order of JOSEPH L. MUNN, Surrogate of the County of Essex, this day made, on the application of the undersigned Administrator of said deceased, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said deceased to exhibit to the subscriber under oath or affirmation their claims and demands against the estate of said deceased within nine months from this date, or they will be forever barred from prosecuting or recovering the same against the subscriber.

WILLIAM R. HALL.

PIANOS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS.
Owing to the large number of Pianos returned, which have been rented during the Summer months, and to make room for our Fall Stock, we are offering our immense stock of
Pianos and Parlor Organs,
Including the celebrated
STEINWAY, GABLER, EMERSON, STERLING
And all BEST MAKES, both new and second-hand, at
Special Bargains.
Never before have such decided bargains been offered in Newark. Pianos and Organs to let and rent applied if purchased.
S. D. LAUTER CO.,
657 & 659 BROAD ST., NEWARK, N. J.,
TELEPHONE 708.

ROUBAUD'S
Fine Harness and Riding Equipments.
CARRIAGES.
GEO. ROUBAUD,
202 Market Street, Newark.

Go to Gilbert & Taylor's
For the Best Quality of Well Screened
LEHIGH COAL.
Also, Lackawanna or Free Burning Coal.
SEASONED OAK & HICKORY WOOD,
Sawed and Split
Parties purchasing in quantities would do well to get our prices before going elsewhere.
Gilbert & Taylor, P. O. Box 30, Bloomfield, N. J.
Offices, at Yard, foot of Beach street, on the Canal, and at T. D. Cooper's next to Post Office, Bloomfield, N. J. Telephone No. 87 B

JOHN G. KEYLER,
Bloomfield Avenue,
DEALER IN
FURNITURE
Of Every Description.
Parlor and Chamber Suits, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Sofas, Lounges, What Nots, Book Shelves and Cases, Brackets, Looking Glasses, Etc.
OIL CLOTH, CARPET LINING, MATTING.
Mattresses and Spring Beds
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Upholstering and Repairing done with neatness.

R. E. Heckel & Sons
BUTCHERS,
Center Market, Bloomfield
PRIME FRESH, CORNED and SMOKED
MEATS.
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables in their Season.
Also a good selection of
Fresh Fish and Oysters.
Goods Delivered. Orders solicited
Telephone No. 20.

WAVERLY FAIR
To the front again with an increased majority.
AMOS H. VAN HORN
Walks off this year with Six First Premiums, Six Silver Medals, above all his competitors, the largest number ever given to any manufacturer in the State.
First Premium—Silver Medal.
Parlor Suit covered with Goblin Tapestry
First Premium—Silver Medal.
Parlor Suit covered with Terrebleuse Satin
First Premium—Silver Medal.
Black Walnut Bedroom Suit.
First Premium—Silver Medal.
Antique Oak Dining Room Suit.
First Premium—Silver Medal.
Antique Oak Hall Stand.
First Premium—Silver Medal.
Pier Glass, Cherry Frame.
To substantiate the above I refer you to the Judge's Premium Book, Department H. The goods are now on exhibition in our show windows.
Large stock of Carpets, Furniture, Oilcloths, Bedding, Stoves, etc., retailed at wholesale prices
Credit Given if Desired.
Goods Delivered Free of Charge to Any Part of the State
AMOS H. VAN HORN
No. 73 Market St.,
Near Plane St.,
NEWARK, N. J.